

MACAULAY'S USE OF AUTHORITIES

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of Wales). His editor, Mr. Wallace, continued it to the accession of William III.

Fox's book had little historical value, but luckily Lord Holland printed in the appendix to his uncle's work the despatches written by Barillon, the French ambassador in England, during the year 1685. Fox had these letters copied from the originals in the Archives of the French Foreign Office, and had also obtained copies of other letters written by Barillon later in the reign of James II, and some by Bonrepaux, another diplomatist, sent by Louis XIV to England on a special mission. Quoting one of the latter, Macaulay says :

It was transcribed for Mr. Fox from the French archives, during the peace of Amiens, and, with the other materials brought together by that great man, was entrusted to me by the kindness of the late Lady Holland, and of the present Lord Holland. I ought to add that, even in the midst of the troubles which have lately agitated Paris, I found no difficulty in obtaining, from the liberality of the functionaries there, extracts supplying some chasms in Mr. Fox's collection.¹

To Mackintosh, Macaulay's obligations were much greater than to Fox. In the first place, Mackintosh's unfinished history was far better than that of Fox : it was, in fact, a really valuable and instructive bit of work,

accurate, full of new information, and well written. It deserves a good deal of the praise which Macaulay gives to it in his essay on Mackintosh. Croker, in the hostile review which he wrote of Macaulay's History in the Quarterly, said that Macaulay copied Mackintosh, and endeavoured to conceal his obligations. That it not true

¹1, 289 (iii). Extracts from French ambassadors' despatches were also available in F. A. J. Mazure's *Histoire de la revolution de 1688* (3 vols.; 1825).